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To My Father.

There is a flow'r that loves to curl
Its tendrils round the blasted tree,
And all its brightest gems unfurl,
Where Winter frowns most drearily—
And often is thy beauty seen,
Enwreathed with snow—sweet evergreen.

There is a flow'r that loves to bind
The limb that bow'd beneath the blast,
And kindly round its fragments wind,
Till all the tempest's rage is past—
And sweetly does the mourner lean,
On thy kind arms, sweet evergreen.

Thou windest not thy gentle stem
Around the branch that needs thee not;
'Tis not thy pride to honor them
By whom thou soon would'st be forgot;
Oh, no—thy smile is oft'ner seen
Where weeps th' oppressed—sweet evergreen.

And O, when like the blasted tree,
My Father's verdure fades away,
My greenness shall his beauty be,
My love shall be his prop and stay;
And still like thee will I be seen,
Affection's flower—sweet evergreen.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO.

BY WADDY THOMPSON.

Kindness and Courtesy—Society of Dinner Parties and Entertainments—Mexican Ladies wanting in Beauty—Do not dance well—Charity—Routine of daily life—Costliness of Dress—In the streets—Women generally smoke—A day in the country.

Notwithstanding the general prejudice which existed in Mexico against me when I first went there, I was treated, although somewhat coldly, always and by all classes with the most perfect respect. In this particular the higher classes of all countries are very much alike, but I doubt whether there is any other country where the middling and lower classes are so generally courteous and polite. There is no country where kindness and courtesy are more certain to meet with a proper return. It may be that three hundred years of vassalage to their Spanish masters may have given the Indian population an habitual deference and respect for a race which they have always regarded as superior one. No people are by nature more social, none less so in their habits. It is not the fashion to give entertainments of any sort. And what I regarded as a little remarkable, the members of the Mexican cabinet, most of whom were men of fortune and had ample means at hand, not only never gave entertainments, even dinner parties to the members of the diplomatic corps, but never even invited them to their houses.—when invited to such parties however by any of the foreign ministers, they never failed to accept the invitation. With any other people there would be a seeming meanness in this. But such was not the case. No people are more liberal in expenditure of money. General Santa Anna had two very large dinner parties whilst I was in Mexico, and two or three balls, but I heard of nothing else of the kind, except at the houses of foreign ministers. Santa Anna's dinners were altogether elegant, and he presided at them with great dignity and propriety. On such occasions he was joyous and hilarious. The company, without an exception, had the appearance and manners of gentlemen; I sat next to him on these occasions, and his aides-de-camp, who were not seated at the table, would occasionally come to his seat and say some playful thing to him. I was much struck with the style and intercourse between them; marked by an affectionate kindness on his part, and the utmost respect, but at the same time freedom from restraint upon theirs.

His balls were very numerously attended. The company was by no means select. In fact I saw there very few of the ladies belonging to the aristocracy; but very many others who had no business there. This, however, is unavoidable in a revolutionary country like Mexico. Every President holds his power by no other tenure than the caprice of the army, and he is forced, therefore, to conciliate it. If a corporal, who has married the daughter of the washerwoman of the regiment, has risen to the highest station in the army; his wife cannot be slighted with safety—and such cases have occurred.

I wish that I could in sincerity say that the ladies of Mexico are handsome. They are not, nor yet are very ugly.—Their manners, however, are perfect; and in the great attributes of the heart, affection, kindness, and benevolence in all their forms, they have no superiors.—They are eminently graceful in everything but dancing. That 'come not by nature,' as we have the authority of Dogberry that reading and writing do; and they are rarely taught to dance, and still more rarely to practise it.

I think that in another, and the most important point in the character of woman, they are very much slandered. I am quite sure that there is no city in Europe of the same size where there is less immorality. Indeed I cannot see how such thing is possible. Every house in Mexico has but one outside door, and a porter always at that. The old system of the duenna, and a constant espionage, are observed by every one, and to an extent that would scarcely be believed. I have no doubt, however, that whatever other effects these restraints may have, their moral influence is not a good one. The virtue which they secure is of the sickly nature of hot-house plants, which wither and perish when exposed to the weather. Women, instead of being taught to regard certain acts as impossible to be committed, and therefore not apprehended or guarded against, are brought up with an idea that the temptation of opportunity is one which is never resisted.

I do not think that the ladies of Mexico are generally very well educated.—There are, however, some shining exceptions. Mrs. Almonte, the wife of General Almonte, would be regarded as an accomplished lady in any country. The Mexicans of either sex, are not a reading people. The ladies read very little.

The general routine of female life is to rise late, and spend the larges portion of the day standing in their open windows, which extend to the floor. It would be a safe bet any hour of the day between ten and five o'clock, that you would in walking the streets see one or more females standing thus at the windows of more than half the houses. At five they ride on the Paseo, and then go to the theatre, where they remain until twelve o'clock and the next day, and every day in the year, repeat the same routine. In this dolce far niente their whole lives pass away. But I repeat that in many of the qualities of the heart which make women lovely and loved they have no superiors.

The war of independence was illustrated with many instances of female virtue of a romantic character, one of which I will mention. And I again regret that I forgot the noble woman whose virtue and love of country were so severely tested. The lady to whom I refer had two sons, each of whom was in command of a detachment of the patriot army. One of them was made prisoner, and the Spanish General into whose hands he had fallen sent for his mother and said to her. "If you will induce your other son to surrender his army to me, I will spare the life of the one who is my prisoner! Her instant reply was, "No! I will not purchase the life of one son with the dishonour of another and the ruin of my country." This fact is historic, and is more true than history generally is.

The ladies of Mexico dress with great extravagance, and I suppose a greater profusion of 'pearl and gold'—I will not say more barbaric—than in any other country. I remember that at a ball at the President's, Mr. Bocanegra asked me what I thought of the Mexican ladies; were they as handsome as my own country women? I, of course, avoided answering the question; I told him however, that they were very graceful, and dressed much finer than our ladies. He said he supposed so, and then asked me what I thought the material of the dresses of two ladies, which he pointed out had cost; and then told me that he had happened to hear his wife and daughters speaking of them, and that the material of the dresses, blande. I think, had cost one thousand dollars each. I asked on the same occasion a friend of mine who was a merchant, what he supposed was the cost of an ornament for the head thickly set with diamonds of the Senora A. G. He told me that he knew very well, for he had imported it for her, and that the price was twenty five thousand dollars; she wore other diamonds and pearls no doubt of equal value.

I have said that there are very rarely anything like evening parties, or tertullias; social meeting, or calls to spend an evening are quite as unusual, except among very near relations, and even then the restraint and espionage are not at all relaxed. Persons who have seen each other, and been attached for years, often meet at the altor without ever having spent half an hour in each others company. Ladies of the better classes never walk the streets except one day in the year, the day before Good Friday, I believe it is. But they make the most of this their saturnalia; on that day all the fashionable streets are crowded with them in their best 'bibs and tuckers,' and glittering in diamonds.

The streets are always, however, swarming with women of the middling and lower classes. The only articles of dress worn by these are a chemise and petticoat, satin slippers, but no stockings, and a rebozo, a long shawl improperly called by our ladies a mantilla. This they wear over the head and wrapped close around the chin, and thrown over the left shoulder. Whatever they may be in private, no people can be more observant of propriety in public; one may walk the streets of Mexico for a year, and he will not see a wanton gesture or look on the part of a female of any description with the single exception, that if you meet a woman with a fine bust, which they are very apt to have, she finds some occasion to adjust her rebozo, and throws it open for a second. This rebozo answers all the purposes of the shawl, bonnet and frock-body.

The women of Mexico, I think, generally smoke: it is getting to be regarded as not exactly *comme il faut*, and therefore they do it privately. As the men generally smoke, they have the very same advantage which Dean Swift recommends to all who eat onions, to make their sweethearts do so too.

One of the favorite and most pleasant recreations of the Mexicans is what they call *un dia de campo*, a day in the country. A party is made up to spend the day at Tacubaya, or some other of the neighboring villages, or at some house in the suburbs of the city, where a dinner is prepared, and a band of music sent out; and the day and a large portion of the night spent in dancing. Never have I seen a more joyous or hilarious people than they are on these occasions.

I shall never forget one of these parties which was given to General Almonte, just before he left Mexico on his mission to this country. It was a genuine, roistering, country frolic. We got into boats, and with the music playing, were rowed for some considerable distance by moonlight, in the canal which terminates in the Lake of Chalco, and then amongst the Chinampas or floating gardens, which are now nothing more than shaking bogs. The very thin stratum of soil which had formed on the water of the Lake is made more unsteady, when a small space of an acre or two is surrounded by a canal.—There are now none of the floating gardens described by the conquerors, which were formed by artificial means, and moved about from one part of the lake to an other.

The men who are met in the streets, are almost exclusively officers and soldiers of the army, priests and leperos, the latter quite as useful, and much the least burdensome and pernicious of the three classes. The Mexicans of the better classes generally wear cloth cloaks at all seasons of the year, and the Indian blankets, for ornament, I suppose, for the weather is never cold enough to make either necessary. The thing, however, I could never account for, I did not feel uncomfortably cold in a linen coat, nor uncomfortably warm with my cloak on. All the physical peculiarities of the Indians of Mexico are precisely the same as those of our own Indians, they are, however, much smaller. Their appearance is very much the same in all respects as those of the straggling Indians who are seen about our cities; nothing of the elastic step and proud bearing of our natives of the forest. Such a noble looking fellow as the Seminole Chief, Wild Cat, would cause a sensation there; he might possibly get up a *pronunciamiento*.—I have no doubt he would attempt it. In a word, I am by no means sure that in exchanging the peculiar civilization which existed in the time of Montezuma for that which the Spaniards gave them, that they have improved the condition of the masses; they have lost little of the former but its virtues and acquired little of the latter but its vices. I have already remarked that although there are no political distinctions amongst all the various castes of the population of Mexico, the social distinctions are very marked. At one of those large assemblies at the President's palace, it is very rare to see a lady whose colour indicates any impurity of blood. The same remark is, to a great extent, true of the gentlemen, but there are also a good many exceptions.

SANTA FE TRADE—THE PRAIRIES—EMIGRATION TO OREGON, CALIFORNIA, &c.

We have been permitted to copy the following interesting intelligence from a letter of Josiah Gregg, Esq., author of the Santa Fe and the Prairies, to his publishers in this City:—

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. June 12th 1846.

Last year the amount of the Santa Fe trade about equalled that of 1838, but during the present season, a much greater amount of merchandise (double—nearly triple) than ever has crossed the Prairies in one year before will be taken (a large portion already under way) to Santa Fe. The aggregate will be more than a million cost—employing, it is thought; at least 350 wagons of the largest size, besides perhaps 50 dearborns and smaller vehicles, etc., with seven or eight hundred men. About 200 wagons are already EN CHEMIN—the rest, chiefly pertaining to Mexicans, are in preparation.

The present year will doubtless close the Santa Fe trade substantially, for when Santa Fe shall become a part of the United States, the Chihauhua trade will be carried on from some southern point (most probably of Texas) as Santa Fe has only been of importance as a port of entry, whence the Southern cities of Chihuahua and others were supplied.

In other regards besides the Santa Fe trade, this will be a memorable year in the history of the prairies. Besides the emigration to Oregon and California (amounting in the aggregate to some three or four hundred wagons, and perhaps 2000 souls,) the Praries will doubtless be alive, during the season, with our armies. Near 2000 men (volunteers and dragoons) already prepared to march for Santa Fe, and, it is believed, a much larger number will still be ordered to Northern Mexico and California.—Alb. Jour.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

MESSRS. GALES AND SEATON: I have been written to repeatedly to furnish the yeas and nays from the journal on the question of concurring in the Senate's amendment striking out TEN DOLLARS as the monthly pay of volunteers, and thus fixing it at seven dollars a month. The yeas and nays on this question it seems have never been published in your paper. Also please annex the yeas and nays on Mr. STEWART's resolution, proposing to give the volunteers in the Mexican war TEN DOLLARS PER MONTH and 160 acres of land. I send you the following:

Extract From the Journal.

May 12, 1846.—House Journal, page 805.

SENATE'S AMENDMENT.

Strike out the following words in section 9, viz. "except as follows, to wit: privates of infantry, artillery, and riflemen shall receive ten dollars per month, and privates of volunteer mounted corps twenty dollars per month for their services and the use and risk of their horses."

And insert "and all mounted privates, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and artificers shall be allowed forty cents per day for the use and risk of their horses, except of horses actually killed in action; and if any mounted volunteer non-commissioned officer, musician, or private shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, said volunteers shall serve on foot."

And the question being put, Will the House agree thereto? it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 117, nays 50.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Stephen Adams, Anderson, Ashmun, Atkinson, Barringer, Benton, Biggs, James Black, J. A. Black, Blanchard, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, William G. Brown, John H. Campbell, Cathcart, Chase, Chipman, Cobb, Cranston, Cullom, Cummins, Dargan, Darragh, Jefferson Davis, De Mott, Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap Ellsworth, Erdman, Faran, Ficklin, Foster, Garver, Giddings, Giles, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Haralson, Harmanson, Hilliard, Hoge, Hopkins, Hough, Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Daniel P. King, Preston King, Thomas Butler King, Leake, La Sere, Levin, Ligon, McClean, McClelland, Joseph J. McDowell James McDowell, McGaughey, McKay, Barclay Martin, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Pettit, Phelps, Price, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, Root, Sawsteele, Sawyer, Seddon, Severance, Alexander D. Sims; L. H. Sims, Simpson, Truman Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Thibodeax, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tredway, Vance Vinton, Wentworth, Wheaton, Williams, Woodward, Woodworth, Yancey, and Yell—117

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. John Q. Adams, Arnold, Baker, Bell, Milton, Brown, Buffington, Burt, William W. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Cocke, Crozier, Culver, Garret Davis, Dockery, Edsall Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Graham Grider, Grinnell, Hampton, Harper, Henley, Herrick, Elias B. Holmes, Hudson, Leib, Lewis, Lumpkin, McClernand, McConnell, McHenry, McIlvaine, Marsh, John P. Martin, Moseley, Pollock, Ramsey, John R. Rockwell, Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Thomasson, Tibbatts, Trumbo, Winthrop, and Young—50.

[NOTE.—All those who voted against the above amendment are Whigs but TEN.]

On the 20th May, 1846, Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution: (See journal, page 830.)

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill increasing the pay of volunteers from seven to ten dollars per month, and granting to those who serve to the end of the war, or die in the service, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

The said resolution was read.

And the question being put, Shall the rules be suspended? it was decided in the negative, (two thirds not voting in favor thereof,) Yeas 70, nays 75.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Abbott, J. Q. Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Bowlin, Milton Brown, William G. Brown, John H. Campbell, Carroll Cathcart, John G. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Cocke, Collamer, Crozier, Cullom, Darragh, Garret Davis, Dixon, Edsall, John H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Giles, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Harper, Hilliard, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, S. D. Hubbard, Washington Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, George W. Jones, Daniel P. King, Thomas Butler King, Lewis, Maclay, McClelland, McHenry, McIlvaine, Barclay Martin, Miller, Morse, Morsley, Parish, Payne, Relfe, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenck, Seaman, Truman, Smith, Albert Smith, Robert Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, Tibbatts, Trumbo, Wentworth, and White—70.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James A. Black, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Burt, Clarke, Collin, Cranston, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, Jefferson Davis De Mott, Dobbin, Dockery, Dromgoole, Ellsworth, Erdman, Ficklin, Fries, Garvin, Grover, Hamlin, Isaac E. Holmes, George S. Houston, Hungerford, Jas. B. Hunter, Chas. J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Jas. H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Preston King, Lawrence, Leake Levin, Joseph J. McDowell, James McDowell, McGaughey, McKay, Marsh, Morris, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Phelphs, Price, Reid, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer, Seddon, Alex. D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Stanton, Starkweather, Sykes, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Treadway, Vance, Vinton, Williams, Wood, Woodward, Woodworth, and Yancey—75.

[NOTE.—All those who voted against the above resolution are Democrats but FIVE.

[From the National Intelligencer.

Military Movements in the West.

Editors' Correspondence.

Fort Leavenworth, (Mo.) June 25, '46.

As all your readers no doubt take great interest in our operations against Mexico, I take pleasure in furnishing you with a few items in regard to our expedition to Santa Fe. Of course this information is only such as is derived from observing the movements that have taken place, not that any one but the commanding officer knows the final destination of this army. We start from here with provisions for six months, and march direct to Santa Fe; after that, imagination comes to our aid, and each one marches to the city of Mexico or California, as suits his fancy. For my part, I incline to the belief that we shall see the Pacific before twelve months. All are prepared for great hardship and privation, even before reaching the enemy; for the country from this to Santa Fe is at best a barren one, possessing resources of a very limited nature; so that, when drawn up by so large a force, there is no telling the result. The troops are getting off in small bodies, (the better to subsist their horses,) and it is supposed will march in this order till they reach the Arkansas, a point four hundred miles west. Three companies of the first dragoons left here between the 5th and 15th instant, to capture an ammunition EN ROUTE to Santa Fe. Nothing definite has been heard from them. If long marches can avail, the ammunion will be captured.—Two companies of volunteer cavalry left on the 23d. Four more will leave to-day. There will then remain two companies of cavalry, two of artillery, and one of infantry, all volunteers. It is probable that we shall all be under way by the 28th.—The expedition has been delayed this long for want of necessary equipments, tents, ordnance, &c. A company of the 1st dragoons is daily expected from Fort Crawford. A thousand more volunteers (to be infantry) are called for, and will probably get off some time in next month. This will constitute the whole force under Col. Kearney. We will therefore march into Santa Fe with about 1,100 volunteers and 350 regulars of the 1st dragoons. The proportion of regulars is very small, a great disadvantage our gallant commander will labor under. Volunteers, we all know, are individually as brave as regulars, but, to be effective in masses, they must have discipline and a knowledge of tactics. They have evinced the greatest disposition to learn, and acquire rapidly what is taught them, and it is hoped, before we meet the enemy, that all will be pretty well drilled. As men, there could not be a finer body collected.

The troops are in fine health and spirits, anxious to be off, and doubly anxious to meet the enemy. Those who have been a long time in Mexico say we will commence fighting fifty miles this side of Santa Fe, and fight our way in. Should this prove true, I hope before long to be able to describe a second Palo Alto.

Yours, &c.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is of the opinion that we shall soon have interesting news from Mexico.

HARD CUSTOMERS—THE RECRUITS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The St. Louis Reville says:—There will be some labor mingled with amusement, for the United States officers at Fort Leavenworth, in breaking the new recruits from the interior of our State into subjection to military rule and etiquette. It is certain that some of the boys there now have very little idea of any such thing as deference for, or awe of, a commander.

A gentleman just down from the Fort informs us that while there a boat came to the landing, on which Col. Kearney walked to see if any despatches had arrived for him, and as he passed the sentry at the landing he ordered him to prevent the recruits from coming on board; he had only reached the border deck, however, when down walked ten of the boys whom the sentry ordered back, but, thrusting him aside, on board they marched, and one, a tall, six foot Missourian, walked up to Col. Kearney, and slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, says:

"You don't git off from us old hoss!—for, by Ingin corn, we'll go plump thro' fire and thunder with you! What'll *you* drink, General?—Don't be back'ard—sing out!"

The Colonel tried to look grave at this familiarity, & it was only its being done by those who were so evidently unconsious of anybranch of etiquette, that he was forced to laugh, and humored them by taking a glass of wine with them at the bar—the tall boy telling him at the same time that his drink "warn't with shucks, and only fit for wimen." "Why in the thunder," cried another, "don't you go the corn juice General, it's the only stuff fur a military fellar to travel on."

One of the volunteer captains, while drilling his men, was addressing them as "*gentlemen*." "Oh, please to lay aside your *gentle*-men!" shouted a U. States officer; "all soldiers are MEN sir, and we don't want any of them to be so d——d GENTLE!"

"Weigh out that pork," said an officer, to two privates, pointing at a pile of hog rounds.

"Jim," said one to the other, "is thur anythin' in the Governor's requisition about weighin' pork!"

"I don't know," says Jim, "I'll carry my share when it's cooked, but I'll see him straddle o' blue lightnin' first I'll finger that grease pile!"

BETTY'S STRIKE.—A few week ago, a wealthy family in Philadelphia having hired a cook who had been highly recommended to them, she was ordered one day to prepare among other things a "hash" for dinner. The hash came, and it was charming—all eagerly partaking of it until the dish was scraped out. So popular after this did the dishes of the new cook become, that it was nothing but hash every day. At last the poor cook, bringing in a large dish of it, the perspiration pouring down her face, which was as red as a coal of fire, she set it down and turning to her mistress and drawing herself up, said;

"Madam, I strikes!"

"Strikes! why, what is the matter, Betty!"

"Cause, mu'am, I can't give you hash every day and forever—me jaws is all broke down, and me teeth is all wore out chewing it up for ye's."

Boiled Ice.

In some hot countries, to which Yankee ice is sent, it is considered as a great luxury. A foreign journal relates that a gentleman, who had purchased some lumps of it, sent it to his cook, with orders to have it sent up for dinner. The cook was at a loss what to do with it.—But, as he had a pot of boiling water over the fire, he dropped the ice into it. At the dinner table, the master, said, when the desert was ready—

"Now fetch on the ice,"

"All gone, massa"

"Gone! where's it gone to?"

"Why, massa, me put it in de pot to boil, and when me look for it, it was'nt there!"

The poor fellow had a bottle thrown at his head for his blunder.

John M. Read, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Attorney General of the Commonwealth in the place of John K. Kane, appointed Judge.

DIED.—Suddenly, in Washinton city, one day last week, 54, 40—the child of Jas. K. Polk. Esq. It had been carefully nursed for some weeks, by Drs. Allen and Cass, but owing to an over dose of Benton mintdrops and some other nostrums, recently administered in large quantities, it died a miserable death. The Hon. William Sawyer, of Ohio, preached the funeral oration on Saturday last, in which he declared that its decease was owing to the treachery of the friends of its paternal parent, who had "basely, cowardly and ignominiously" strangled it, when its title was clear and undisputable."

"Ye that have tears, prepare to shed them now!"

The Vote on McKay's Bill.

The following is the vote in the House of Representatives on the passage of McKay's free trade bill.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, of Miss., Anderson, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, Black of S. C., Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brown of Va., Burt, Cathcart, Chapman of Va., Chapman of Ala., Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, Davis of Miss., De Mott, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Faran, Ficklin, Fries' Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Hardson, Harmanson, Henly, Hilliard, Hoge, Holmes, of S. S., Hopkins, Hough, Houston of Ala., Hubard of Va., Hunt of Mich., Hunter, Johnson of N. H., Johnson of Va., Johnson of Tenn., Jones of Ga., Kaufman, Kennedy, King of N. Y., Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Lumkin, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, McDowell of Va., McKay, Martin of Ky., Martin of Tenn., Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Parish, Payne, Phelps, Pillsbury, Rathburn, Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Roberts, Sawielle, Sawyer, Seammon, Seddon, Sims of S. C., Sims of Mo., Simpson of Tenn., Smith of Ia.; Smith of Ill., Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Thompson of Miss., Thurman, Tibbatts, Tredway, Towns, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Woodward of S. C., Yancy—114.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Adams of Mass., Arnold, Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, *Black* of Pa., Brown of Tenn. *Broadhead*, Buffington, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of N. Y., Carrol Cocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, Culver, Darrah, Davis of Ky., Delano, Dixon, Dockery, *Ridwell*, *Erdman*, Ewing of Pa., Ewing of Tenn., *Foster*, *Garvin*, Gentry, Giddings, Graham, Grinnell, Hampton, Hubbard of Ct., Holmes of N. Y., Houston of Del.; Hudson, *Hungerford*, Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll of Pa. *Jenkins*, King of Mass., *Leib*, Lewis, Levin, Long, *McLean*, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlvain, Marsh, Moseley, Miller, Pendleton, *Perry*, Pollock, Ramsey, *Ritter*, Rockwell of Ct., Root, *Russell*, Runk, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, Smith of N. Y., Smith of Ct., Caleb B. Smith of Ia., Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, *Sykes*, Thibodeaux, Thomasson Thompson of Mass., *Thompson* of Pa., Tilden, Tombs, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, *Wheaton*, White Windthrop, Woodruff, Wright, Young, *Yost*—95.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, in speaking of the above vote says:—

The Whigs did their duty in this crisis nobly. Not they of *Pennsylvania* or of the North only, but of the South. The Whig members from *Virginia*, *North Carolina* and *Louisiana*, and also from Kentuky and Tennessee, gave their unanimous vote *against* the destruction of the present Tariff, while the Locofoco members from those States gave a unanimous vote FOR it. But ONE Whig, Hilliard, of Alabama, voted with northern, western and southern Locofocos. It can be no longer, if it ever was, a question as to which is the Tariff party. The Whigs go in a body for the *Protection of Domestic Industry*! The Locofocos almost in a body, GO FOR FREE TRADE! When the people learn their true interests, they will vote with the Whig Party.

We give the vote on the bill by States, for the benefit of future reference:

	FREE TRADE		PROTECTION		
	Dem.	Whig	W.	D.	N.
Maine,	5		1	0	0
N. Hampshire,	3		0	0	0
Vermont,	0		3	0	0
Massachusetts,	0		9	0	0
Rhode Island,	0		2	0	0
Connecticut,	0		4	0	0
New York,	16		8	4	4
New Jersey,	0		3	2	0
Pennsylvania,	1		10	11	2
Maryland,	1		1	1	0
Delaware,	0		1	0	0
Virginia,	14		1	0	0
N. Carolina,	6		3	0	0
S. Carolina,	7		0	0	0
Mississippi,	4		0	0	0
Louisiana,	3		1	0	0
Texas,	2		0	0	0
Ohio,	12		8	0	0
Georgia,	5		2	0	0
Alabama,	6	1	0	0	0
Michigan,	3		0	0	0
Indiana,	5		2	0	0
Illinois,	5	0	0	0	0
Kentucky,	3	0	7	0	0
Tennessee,	6	0	5	0	0
Missouri,	4	0	0	0	0
Florida,	1	0	0	0	0
Arkansas,	0	0	0	0	0
	113	1	71	18	6

Eleven Locos and three Whigs were absent or did not vote.

The Pennsylvania members all voted against the bill, with the exception of one Locofoco, Mr. Wilmot of Bradford county.

The New Tariff.

The increase of Revenue to the amount of $15,000,000, which the Secretary of the Treasury expects to receive from reduced duties, undar the new Tariff, is to be derived from foreign made articles which can only be consumed by interfering with similar articles made at home. This (said Mr. WINTHROP, in his speech in the House of Representatives) was the Secretary's view and it was important to ascertain of what items this aggregate increase was to be composed; and what branches of domestic labor were to be sacrificed. He read from printed estimates the following items:

An increase of importation of IRON, in pigs, bars, sheets, bands, rods, bars and hoops to the amount of $1,185,000—an increased importation of Sugar and molasses and syrup of molasses, to the amount of $630,000.

An increased importation of $5,000,000, of the various manufactures of wool and worsted, and of $200,000 of raw wool.

An increase of importation of cotton manufactures to the amount of $5,120,000.

An increase of importation of Coal and Coke to the amount of $125,000.

An increase of importation of Cordage of $170,000, and of various kinds of manufactured Hemp to the amount of $105,000.

An increased importation of Salt to the amount of	$1,000,000
Cotton bagging	300,000
Leather	100,000
Iron manufactures	205,000
Earthen and stone ware	100,000
Paper Hanging	100,000
Paper	50,000
Pins	50,000
Buttons	30,000
Window glass	100,000
Hats and Bonnets	110,000
Boots and Shoes	45,000
Potatoes	150,000
Ready made clothing and wearing apparel, and articles worn by men women, and children	200,000

Thus, said Mr. W all classes of labor were concerned in this matter. The American industry engaged in all these varieties of manufacture or production were, to this extent, to be sacrificed to FOREIGN LABOR.

McKay's Bill.

The Albany Journal, in speaking of the passage of McKay's free trade bill in the House, remarks as follows:

To the State of New York, it will be seen, belongs the infamy of a result so injurious to her interests! To the Representatives of New York attaches the responsibility of a Tariff bill which "discriminates" in favor of England! The New York Delegation has struck down American Industry and Enterprise for the "Protection" of British Labor and Capital!

And where does this bill, should it pass the Senate, place the Administration? As a Revenue measure it will not bring money enough to support the Government in a time of Peace, And yet we have a War which is costing a million and a half of dollars a week! This is either gross stupidity or rank corruption.—We are waging a War for Slavery, the expenses of which the Free States must pay. And that these expenses may fall directly upon free Labor, the Administration forces a bill through the House of Representrtives cutting off ten millions of Tariff money. We are to be doubly cursed, therefore, first with War, and then with a National Debt.

Pennsylvania has her reward for abandoning her principles. She went in 1844, for "POLK, DALLAS, TEXAS and the Tariff of '42." She got "Polk," "Dallas," and "Texas." But the "Tariff of '42" is to be changed for "Free Trade." On former occasions Pennsylvania has been saved from herself. Perverse as she was, politically, the friends of the Tariff, in other States, preserved her interests. But she has at last been nailed, as she deserves, to the wall. She gave her Presidential Vote for Polk. That made Buchanan Secretary of State and will probably make him a Judge. And for this elevation of one man, she has sacrificed the interests and arrested the prosperity of her whole People!

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate yesterday entered upon the discussion of this important measare—the most important, it may be affirmed, as regards all domestic interests, which has come before Congress for many years; for on its fate hangs, in a great degree, the weal or wo of the business, the labor, the industry, and indeed the essential independence of the country. At all these vital interests, this bill aims a deadly blow. A measure of such consequence will not, we may presume, be decided by the Senate hastily; and the uncertainty which rests upon that decision (it being understood that the body is at present about equally divided on it) will give to the proceedings the deepest interest. Of one thing, however, we may be sure, and that is, that this baleful measure will not be carried, if carried it be, without meeting all the resistance which the highest ability and the highest convictions of duty can bring into the field against it. The public will await the issue of the struggle with painful anxiety.—Nat. Intel.

ATTACK ON THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN DE ULLOA DETERMINED ON.

For a long time it has been contemplated to attack the Castle at Vera Cruz, but the Cabinet has been slow to give the final instructions. They have a model of the "stronghold," and it has been so well and thoroughly examined by the respective Secretaries who have charge of the fighting departments, that they could almost, or quite, as easily find their way into it as into the private room at the White House, where the President talks over with them the affairs of the Republic. The bold effort of the hardy tars of the St. Mary's, before Tampico, though not successful, has the approbation of the President and the Cabinet, and convinced them that our fleet is only waiting for the word "go," to advance to the destruction of the Castle. Accordingly, I am informed by high authority, that yesterday, in Cabinet council *it was determined to give orders or sanction an attack on San Juan de Ulloa.* This is just what the young men of the navy want many of the old ones think it would be indiscreet. So it may. But if the thing is to be done; the sooner the better. —Was. Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Ferocious Attack by a Panther.

Mr. William W. Rice of this Parish, has given an account of a singular occurrence which took place on the plantation of his father, Mr. John Rice, Bayou Sale, on the night of the 4th instant. At about 9 o'clock, a negro man named Isaac, a valuable mechanic, belonging to Mr. Henry C. Dwight, of Franklin, was standing near a cabin in the negro quarters, when a large Panther came up within a few paces of him. It was a moonlight night, and he could see the Panther crouched ready to spring upon him. He immediately commenced retreating towards where a number of negroes were collected, with his eyes on the animal. The latter, however, not at all daunted, pursued him. After backing a few paces, the negro turned to run, when the panther sprang upon him from a distance of about ten feet, seizing his left arm, near the shoulder, in the mouth, striking his claws into the negro's back! The negro was thrown down, but immediately arose partially, still in the grasp of the panther and called loudly for assistance. His cries gathered the negroes and dogs, but the panther held on some time, even after the dogs had seized him.

Through the aid of the dogs, on whom the panther had turned, the negro freed himself from the uncomfortable embrace, but the ferocious animal renewed the attack, springing upon and seizing him by the left shoulder. By this time, several collected with clubs and axes, and the man Isaac made his escape, with his arm and shoulder dreadfully lacerated, and his back severely scratched, while the panther made for the bayou, pursued by the dogs. In the mean time, a gun was procured, and the animal shot, while engaged in a furious fight with the dogs. He measured eight feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and weighed from 150 to 175 lbs. The animal is the Cougar, or Puma, (*Felis concolor*) commonly called in this country the Panther, and is the largest and most formidable of the cat kind in North America.

The boy Isaac is now in Franklin, under the care of Dr. Lyman.—Planter's (Attakapas) Banner of 6th inst.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Matamoras, says that the army at that place spends daily about $3000 for provisions and vegetables. The whole of it is almost immediately returned to the few Yankee shopkeepers who have established themselves there. Active mechanics are in much demand. He states that some of the natives are anxious to join the Americans in their march to Mexico, and adds:

"We are all anxious to get a sight of the silver mines in the interior, just to see how they look. Some of the best mines, I am told, have been carefully concealed by the native owners, lest the government or the English miners should seize them.—But once give them a good government and they will throw out their treasures. It is calculated that this country could produce *one hundred millions of dollars* in silver annually, if life and property were properly secured from danger by good government and an educated people. It will be a work of immense labor, however, to civilize and educate the Indians. Yet I think it practicable; for they are a more imitative people than our northern Indians, and their systems of domestic manufactures and agriculture, which were in a flourishing condition before the discovery of the country by the Spaniards, are gratifying evidences of their ability to appreciate the arts of civilized life. Give them an army of Yankee schoolmasters, *give them books in their own Aztec dialect*, respect their ancient prejudices and customs, confer upon them the privileges of citizenship, and I believe the glorious era of Mexican civitization which existed under the Montezumas, would again burst forth, freed from its superstitions."

Whistling to the same Tune.

An editorial article in the Philadelphia American contains the following passages:

We have alleged that the Administrations of Great Britain and this country understand each other on the tariff question. We repeat our belief, nay more, that the Administration has adopted British principles in its war against American industry. The two Sir Roberts sing a free trade duett across the Atlantic; the American borrows the creed of Mr. Peel, the Briton republishes the report of Mr. Walker. How came the English government possessed of that report before it was entrusted with the American Congress? How is it that the organ here ascribes to Mr. Polk's free trade policy, the amicable temper of the English government? In acts, opinions and sympathies, there is between them the most perfect and harmonious accordance on this theme; nor will it, we imagine, be denied that the free-trade policy of the President has been used by our representative abroad, in the negociations with that government. In this there is no treason; but as in the case of the Zollverein treaty, it is an usurpation by the Executive of the peculiar prerogative of the revenue branch of Congress.

The anti-Tariff policy is essentially a British and anti-American policy. Its advantages are exclusively hers—its evils ours. Its supporters—the Union and all—endorse English opinions, cite English authorities, and use English influences to crush the Tariff. An English agent is permitted to use the public buildings for the exhibition of English goods; and the government organ applauds and recommends the insolent appeal. Of course the President has not, by a formal instrument, signed, sealed and delivered, transferred to England the right of levying our imposts; but so far as his power and influence extend, he has endeavored to establish British views, interest and policy upon the downfall of the American Tariff.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans Picayune puts us in possession of advices from the Rio Grande to the 3d instant, brought by the steamer Alabama.

There does not appear to be much news of interest from our Army. The Mexican forces are supposed to be concentrated in the vicinity of Monterey, under the immediate command of Gen. Paredes.—The American army appear to be on the point of taking up their march to penetrate as far as Monterey.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

Point Isabel, July 3, 1846.

I left Matamoras last evening and started from Gen. Smith's camp, on this side of the Rio Grande, at nine o'clock, with a volunteer officer, to ride across the prairie. Gen. Smith was to begin to remove his camp to-day some twelve or fifteen miles up the river, on the Mexican side. The musquitoes showed themselves in numbers for the first time at headquarters last evening. The volunteer camp was perfectly shrouded by smoke, raised by the men to keep off the intruders.

That a large portion of the army will soon move towards Monterey can no longer be doubted, as boats enough of light draught have arrived to warrant General Taylor in taking possession of the country between the mouth of the river and that place.

The road we came over last night—I mean the wagon road between Point Isabel and Matamoras—is still impassable for loaded wagons, and it is a wonder to me how a light wagon can be dragged over it. From the river to the Palo Alto, some nine miles, there is not altogether half a mile of hard road. The mud is generally a foot deep, and in some places two or three feet deep, & there are at least four miles of water, in many places hardly fordable for horses. The gentleman who accompanied me down captured a gar-fish on "Six Mile Prairie," between the battle fields, the other day, nearly three feet long. I passed over the same place four or five times when it was perfectly dry, with no appearance of having ever been overflowed. At the Resaca de la Palma, where, as you will observe on the map, a road passes between the ponds, there is now but one pond, and that is deep enough anywhere for a respectable sized steamboat to pass through it. The Pala Alto battle-field is two-thirds covered with water.

The demand from Mexico.

The Washington Union, in the course of an article on the Mexican War, says that the objects of the Administration are "reparation, justice, peace," and proceeds:

"In view of these objects, before the war can close Mexico must relinquish her absurd territorial pretentions—must provide for the full payment of the indemnity which she owes to our citizens—must render us full justice in every respect—and, finally, must establish peace with us upon conditions and guarantees which shall secure its permanance. This much of the purposes of the administration we gain from the character of its recent action, and from all its public declarations. Beyond this point we do not intend to proceed. Nor do we believe, that the country will ask of this administration, at this juncture, in the midst of war, to say anything more of its plans or pacification. We wage a war against the war party of Mexico to secure a just peace.—No other than a just peace can be concluded. This nation will sanction no other. When Mexico shall proffer any terms of peace, she shall be heard. When she shall proffer suitable terms, they will be accepted. Till this be done, our army will march steadily and vigorously on—it will ascend the table lands of Mexico—it will march from province to province, and from stronghold to stronghold, until finally it shall dictate to Paredes, or to any successor, if need be, a compulsory peace, on proder terms, within the walls of his capital!"

Dow Jr. on the Mexican War.

Dow, Jr. in one of his sermons in the Saturday Mercury, holds forth as follows. It is a pretty good bursleque on the editorials of certain papers, and not much exaggerated either:—"My friends and fellow countrymen—awake, arise! for the Philistines are upon you. Strike the tungo! blow the hugag! whistle the fife, and chastise the drum! Your lives, your loaves, and your liberties are in danger. Now, while your glorious lamp of liberty is sputtering with the impotent spit of the foe, is the time to girdle on your armor—march to the battle field; then vindicate the national honor, suck the sweets of revenge, and settle all difficulties, and return home so covered with glory that common eyes wont be able to behold you without the assistance of smoked glass. You are spiritualized into a war, and you must go through it like a dose of castor oil—the quicker the better.

Up, then, at them, strike, not only for your homes, wives and babies, but for the halls of the Montezumas! In those halls my friends, are splendors unimagined and unimaginable, and in the multitude of mines that surround them are riches untold and untellable. Push on the war, now you are into it. These Mexican savages must be whipt into civilization; and if I were not necessarily exempt from law, I would be one to assist in the pleasurable task. They have no business to be brutes—no right to the blessing of barbarism whatever. They are reptiles in the path of progressive democracy—who, with his big boots, is bound to travel from Portland to Patagonia—and they must either crawl or be crushed.

Reward of Gallantry.

The officers belonging to Gen. Taylor's command, who were wounded in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and who, dragging their maimed bodies home, are compelled to pay their own traveling expenses, while millions of dollars are lavished upon party speculators and court favorites. Lieut. LUTHER, who is now in this city with a woundedleg dangling at his side, upon reaching Washington, called on the Secretary of War, where, says a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, he met with a reception very little creditable to that high functionary.—Lan. Ex.

A fact has just come to my knowledge which shows that the subordinate officers and men, whose blood has been shed in this war, are to be treated as badly as the higher officers. Lieutenant LUTHER who wounded in the right leg at the battle of Palo Alto, has been in the city for some time. He cannot use his leg at all, and goes about with great difficulty, on crutches.

A day or two ago he called on Mr. Secretary MARCY to show his sick leave of absence from Gen TAYLOR, and to request that his claims for traveling expenses might be allowed him. In place of receiving him with that kindness which his situation ought to have secured to him, he was unable to obtain his request. Nay, even common courtesy was denied him. He retired from the office with deep disgust and left immediately for his home in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Preparations for Conquest.

We find the following interesting information in the New York Gazette and Times of Tuesday last:

"An expedition for the purpose of taking possession of *California*, there seems little reason to doubt, has been decided upon by the Government.

"We have already mentioned the fact that a detachment of the 2d Artillery, about ninety strong, were to embark with their guns, in the course of the week in the store ship Lexington, for Monterey, and that, moreover, estimates had been asked for of the probable cost of fitting out the line of-battle-ship North Carolina, to transport troops to the same quarter.

"We learn now that JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, of this city, has received authority from Washington—with the sanction, we must presume, of Governor WRIGHT—*to enlist in this city a regiment of volunteers*, to be employed in the service against Mexico, wherever the War Department may judge proper to send it. The enrolment of those who chosse to engage in this service, it is stated in the Post, is already begun, and active arrangements are making to have the regiment in readiness as early as the first of August, which is the time fixed upon for its embarkation—we presume in the North Carolina.

The Lamented Ringgold.

Colonel Ringgold's effects have arrived at Baltimore from New Orleans. The Baltimore Republican states "that the pommel of the saddle is broken off and hangs in splinters, from the effects of the ball, and the sheep-skin saddle cloth has a torn ball-hole through and through, and one side of his coat exhibits a rent, showing that the shot struck in the left thigh, passed through the saddle cloth and shoulders of the horse, shattering the pommel of the saddle in its way, and coming out, but very little spent, on the right side.—The saddle-cloth and remains of the pommel of the saddle are still saturated with his blood and that of his horse. The holsters were also torn by the ball in the same manner as the other parts we have described. His boots have been cut down the backs to get them off his feet. The waistcoat and other parts of his dress were uninjured. His sword is a fine looking sabre, calculated to do good execution had the brave owner been permitted to live longer to wield it, but it was ordered otherwise. He sunk to rest in the hour of victory, and left his name and fame in the hearts of his countrymen, where they will ever be cherished."

ATTEMPT TO KILL T. F. MARSHALL.—The Lousville Courier says: "Capt. Thos F. Marshall made a very narrow escape with his life on Monday evening last.—Several volunteers with whom he had a difficulty, drew their pistols, and pointed them full at his breast; three pulled triggers, and strange as fortunate the caps on all exploded without discharging their deadly contents, with which their pistols were charged. It is probable the heavy rain of that evening, to which the volunteers were exposed, dampened the powder and thus prevented an explosion.—To this fact was he indebted for his life. The offending volunteers were promptly placed under arrest."

LOCK-JAW CURED.

Dr. Isaac Hiester, of this borough, in the month of April last, cured Charles Sassaman, a boy 16 years old, by the use of a solution of the extract of *cannabis Indica*, or Indian Hemp. An Aqueous solution of the extract of *cannabis Indica*, containing two grains to the tea-spoonful, was directed to be administered, at intervals, and in the course of a few hours the patient was entirely relieved. This is an important discovery. The facts of the case are to be found recorded in the last Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. Reading Jour.

SOMERSET GUARDS,

YOU will parade on your usual ground on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., completely equipped for drill. By order

G. CHORPENNING Jr. O. S.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphan's court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846. Before the Hon. J. S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning & John McCarty, Esqrs., associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Samuel Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th A D 1846, the court appoint Samuel Gaither, Esq., auditor to report a distribution of the balance in hand of administrators to and among the creditors.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING.
july 21,'46. Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing commission the subscriber will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next, to discharge the duties injoined on him thereby, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

SAMUEL GAITHER.
July 21, 1846. Auditor.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16 '45-3m

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.	
Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1¼
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2½
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1¼
Bank of Middleton,	1¼
Carlisle Bank	1¼
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	par
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	2
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	
Farmers Bank Canton	20
Urbana	40
Indiana.	
State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2
Illinois.	
State Bank 50 | Shawnetown	—
Missouri.	
State bank	2
Tennessee.	
Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks	3
North Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
New England.	
New England	1
New York.	
New York city par | Other banks	1
Maryland.	
Baltimore par — Other banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

☞Owing to the crowded state of our columns we are reluctantly compelled this week to omit the proceedings had on the 4th at Lexington, but shall publish them in our next.

☞Daniel Weyand, Esq., we understand, was last week formally nominated as the Locofoco candidate for Congress in this District.

☞The Whig conferees met at Uniontown last Saturday to nominate a candidate to beat Mr. Weyand. We have not learned yet who the individual is that has been selected.

☞Mr. Webster's speech delivered in Philadelphia in 1844, and in which he took occasion to speak of Pennsylvania as being deeply interested in the maintenance of the American System, and to draw the veil from the duplicity then being practised upon Pennsylvanians in regard to Mr Polk's views on the protective policy, comes home with peculiar force at this time to those who elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, the two individuals on the decision of one or the other of whom the fate of the present Tariff will now probably depend. We have the speech on file, and shall shortly publish some extracts from it for the purpose of refreshing the memories of some of our locofoco friends on the subjects of which it treats.

The New Tax Law.

The Tax Bill passed the last session of the Legislature contains, among others, the following provisions:—

The County Commissioners are required to assess or cause to be assessed, for the use of the Commonwealth, upon all stages, omnibuses, hacks, cabs, and other vehicles,, used for transporting passengers for hire, &c., three mills upon each and every dollar of the value thereof.

It is made the duty of assessors to require of every person, firm, or company, a statement, showing the aggregate amount due him, her, or them by solvent debtors, and the Commissioners are to assess a tax upon the amount thereof, the same as upon other property made taxable by law.

When pesons refuse or neglect to furnish such statements, they are liable, in each case, to a fine of one hundred dollars, and it is made the duty of the commissioners to add fifty per cent to the amount returned, and then proceed to levy the tax aforesaid upon the whole amount thereof.

All persons dealing in domestic goods and wares (except mechanics who vend their own manufactures) are to pay the same tax and license fee as is paid by the retailers of foreign merchandise.

The collateral inheritance tax is increased to five per cent.

The tri-annual assessments required under existing laws, shall be made in the year 1846 and every third year thereafter.

Any person refusing to serve as collecter shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Collectors' warrants shall be effectual for two years, and no longer.

The collectors of State and county taxes are required, on making settlement to make affidavit that they have made a true and just return of all monies by them collected.

Haying and Harvesting.

During the past two weeks the farmers in this vicinity were busily engaged with their hay and grain crops, the weather was rather favorable than otherwise, and large quantities of hay were put up, and the wheat and rye are mostly on shock. The crops have been unusually heavy.

In Westmoreland county the wheat crop is said to be a large yield and of excellent quality. We have heard of one farmer who put up 2,700 dozen in the sheaf, and of another whose crop is estimated at 3,000 bushels.

Apprehensions are entertained of the potato rot the present season. Several persons of this county mentioned to us last week, that the disease had already appeared upon the growing crop.

It is stated by one of our exchanges, that an order had been received at St. Lewis for twelve thousand pigs of lead, for the French government.

Whig and Antimosonic County Meeting.

A meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset county was held at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of appointing conferees to meet with the conferees of Fayette and Greene to nominate a candidate for Congress.

CHRISTOPHER BEAM, Esq., was appointed President, HORACE LUDINGTON and MICHAEL SANNER acted as Vice Presidents, and *John O. Kimmel* and *Daniel E. Davis* as Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been stated, the following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That the Hon. Andrew Stewhas our hearty thanks for his persevering tho' unsuccessful efforts to prevent the destruction of the excellent Whig Tariff of 1842.

Resolved, That John Bell, Simon Gebhart and John Knable, are hereby appointed conferees to meet with those of Fayette and Greene, to put in nomination a suitable person for Congress, and that they have power to fill vacancies.

Resolved, That our said conferees be instructed to present to the nominating conference in connexion with the claims of Somerset county, the name of S. W. Pearson, Esq., for nomination.

Resolved, That we pledge the support of the Whigs and Antimasons of this county to the candidate that shall be chosen, whoever he may be, having full confidence in the conferees, that they will make a judicious selection.

C. BEAM, Pres't.
H. LUDINGTON,
M. SANNER,
Vice Presidents.

John O. Kimmel,
Daniel E. Davis,
Secretaries.

CABINET RUMORS.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Monday, says:—"It is stated as one of the rumors from Washington, that the Hon. John Y. Mason will take the post of Secretary of State, after the retiracy of Mr. Buchanan—the Hon. Ralph Ingersoll will be appointed to the Secretaryship of the Navy; Mr. Bancroft being destined for Russia—and the Hon. Mr. Woodward will receive the appointment of Attorney General. Messrs. Walker and Marcy retain their present position."

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURER KILLED.—An Anti-slavery lecturer, named David Officer, was killed on the 5th inst., while lecturing at Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, by David M. Mains. The latter was drunk, and had been put out of the meeting; he returned with a brickbat in his hand, and threw it with such violence against the head of Officer, that his skull was completely shattered. Officer survived but a short time.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult., by Alexander Hanna, Esq., Mr. ANTHONY GRAWALL, to Miss CATHARINE CATON, daughter of Thomas Caton, all of Turkeyfoot tp.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1846, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

Proth'y office, July 21, '46. } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by by law, to settle off the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified.

By order of the Com'rs.
R. L. STEWART,
July 21, '46. Clerk.

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Stoystown, having about 200 acres of clear land, late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale.

JOHN DIBERT,
July 21, '46.* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Shockey, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Christian Shockey, dec'd, in the township of Greenville, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 14th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among the widow and children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
july 21, '46 4t. Sheriff.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1841.

Dr. D Jayne—Dear Sir—Your hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe your medicines the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were intended.

Your Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively popular. Yours, &c.

ADRIAL ELY,

The following is from a PHYSICIAN and a much respected CLERGYMAN of the METHODIST Society, dated Modest Town, Va., August 27, 1840.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,
R W WILLIAMS, M, D,

☞*Asthma cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.*—Miss MARY CAMPBELL, of New Haven, Fayette county, has been cured of Asthma, of more than eighteen years continuance, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. She commenced taking the medicine last Summer, and after using eleven bottles, was entirely rid of this distressing disease. We are assured of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity, and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—*Mount Pleasant (Pa.) Register.*

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not *nostrums* of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor,—*Hartford, (Conn.) Daily Review.*

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with INFLUENZA—a hard COUGH and ASTHMA—and finding every means fail of relieving me. CONSUMPTION appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, I was restored to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, JOHN ELLIS.
Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Sanford, Ct.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown, Pa.

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 28th day of August next, the following real estate, late the estate of David Clifford, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land,

containing 352½ acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belooging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about 80 ACRES cleared, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Stoystown & Greensburg turnkike road, in Jenner township.

TERMS; one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds,

Attendance will be given by John Clifford, Administrator of said dec'd.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
July 21 1846. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on *Thursday the 20th day of August next*, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Frederick P. H. Walker, dec'd viz:

One Tract of Land,

situate in Summit and Brothersvalley townships, containing three hundred and eighty four acres and sixty perches and allowance, adjoining lands of Peter P. H. Walker, Peter Walker Sr. Rudolph Boose, Benjamin Bitner, Jacob P. Walker and Henry Hauger, with about one hundred and eigty acres of clear land, on which is erected a

Dwelling House

and large Bank Barn, at least forty acres are in good meadow; there are also a good sugar camp and two orchards, with an abundance of water on the premises.

TERMS:—One third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased—eighteen hundred dollars to be paid in hand, and the residue in seven equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Samuel Miller, Trustee for the sale of said real estate. By the Court,

W. H. PICKING,
July 21 1846. Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the house of David Williamson, in the township of Somerset and county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said Rosanna Shaffer, dec'd, to and among her children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value, and appraise the same, according law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
july 21,'46-6t. Sheriff

State of Pennsylvania.
Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county and State aforesaid, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846.

Present Honorable J. S. Black, President, and John McCarty and George Chorpenning, associate Judges of the same court,

IN the matter of the estate of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th, 1846, the final account of David Weimer, administrator of said deceased, confirmed by the court, and July 15th, A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel W. Pearson, Isaac Hugus and Samuel Gaither, Esqrs., auditors to report a distribution of the funds, in the hands of the Administrator, to wit, the sum of three thousand five hundred and ninety one dollars and twenty cents, ($3591, 20) to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same.

Three weeks notice of the Auditors' meeting to be published in one paper in Somerset county, Penn'a, and same notice in one weekly paper in Louisville Kentucky, and in Saint Louis Missouri.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset County, Penn'a. deceased.

IN pursuance of the above commission, the undersigned auditors therein named, will meet at the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking in Somerset Borough, County and State aforesaid, on *Friday the 28th day of August next*, to perform the duty thereby enjoined upon them, at which time and place, all persons interested are notified to attend, if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
I. HUGUS,
S. GAITHER,
Somerset, July 21, 1846. Auditors.

The Weekly Louisville Journal and Weekly Missouri Republican will copy, as per order of court, and send a copy of each number of their respective papers containing the advertisement to this office.

Somerset county, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 15th day of July, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Griffith, Sen. deceased.

Now to wit, July 15th, 1846. The court appoint Sam'l W Pearson, Samuel Gaither and Isaac Hugus, Esquires, auditors to make distribution among the legatees, &c, mentioned in will of said deceased, according to law and report.

Extract from the record of said court certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W H PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above commission, the undersigned auditors, will meet at the Hotel of Wm H Picking in Somerset Borough, on Thursday the 27th day August next, to perform the duty enjoined upon them, at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
SAMUEL GAITHER,
ISAAC HUGUS,
Somerset, July 21,'46. Auditors.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the house of Joseph Fleming, in Jenner tp. on Saturday the 8th day of August next at 1 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Frederick Althouse, in and to a certain

PLANTATION

situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less, about one hundred and eighty acres clear, about twenty acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Christian Ludy, Samuel Griffith, Jonas Ankeny and Henry Landis; on which are erected a large two story log dwelling house, a one and a half story spring house, and a large log barn, and a large apple orchard on the premises, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Fredrick Althouse, at the suit of Gillian Friedline for the of Peter Friedline.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, July 14, 1846.

GRAND MILITARY

Encampment on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of September 1846, at Somerset, Pa.

The undersigned Committees of Invitation and arrangement appointed by the Somerset Guards and the citizens of Somerset, on the 4th day of July inst., take great pleasure in announcing to the several Regiments, Battalions and companies of organized Volunteers of Somerset, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair and Bedford counties, Penna., and of Alleghany county, Md., that a military encampment is contemplated at Somerset, to commence on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, and to continue four days. Special invitations will in a few days be directed to the commanding officers of all the companies in the above named counties, whose names can be ascertained.

We need scarcely say, that whether as citizens or soldiers, we will be prepared to greet all with a cordial reception and to render their visit pleasant and agreeable.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, JOHN C. KURTZ,
G. CHORPENNING, Jr. JOHN NEFF,
A. J. OGLE, WM. P. ANKENY,
THOS. E. OGDEN.

Committee of Invitation.

Isaac Ankeny,	C. F. Mitchell,
J. R. Edie,	Jas. H. Benford,
John McCreery,	Joseph Cummins,
S. Gebhart,	Wm. B. Coffroth,
S. Gaither,	Philip Husband,
M. Tredwell,	R. L. Stewart,
Wm. H. Picking,	B. F. Beatiy,
Daniel Flick.	

Committe of Arrangement.

☞Editors of newspapers in the counties above mentioned are requested to copy.

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Swenk, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Swenk (of Jacob) late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to meet them at the house of Jacob Snyder, Esq., in said township, on Friday the 21st day of August next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL HUNSACKER.
of Somerset tp.
SAMUEL SWENK,
of Quemahoning tp.
june 21,'46-6t.

JURY LIST.

For August Term 1846,

(COMMENCING ON THE 31st DAY.)

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset br.	John O. Kimmel
	John Witt
Somerset tp.	Daniel Stahl
	John Benford of T,
	Sam'l will
	John Gardiner
	Jacob Young of G.
	Jacob Weller
Jenner	John Duncan
	Samuel Griffith
	Wm. Hoover
Addison	James Campbell
Shade	Henry Ling
Elklick	P. Miller of Jona.
	Benj. Wilhelm
	Thomas Potter
Berlin	Charles Heffley
Turkeyfoot	Jacob Gearhart
Brothers valley	Philip Umberger
	Solomon Barkley
	W. Johnston
Milford	Charles Cramer
Conemaugh	Michael Stufft
Allgeheny	Samuel Boyer

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Southampton,	Samuel Close
	Daniel Fichtner,
Summit,	Peter Heckart,
	Abm. H. Miller,
Somerset br.	Benj Woolley,
	Martin Halterbaum,
	Jacob Myers,
	John Hugus,
Somerset tp.	Henry Baker,
	Jacob Koontz,
	John Marteeny Sr.
	Jeremiah Snyder,
	Philip Mowry,
	David Smith,
	Jacob Snyder,
Shade	John Foust.
Stonycreek	James Cook,
	John A Miller,
	Jacob Fike,
	Daniel P. Walker,
	Martin Moyer,
	Jacob Brandt,
Conemaugh	Henry Heckman,
Paint	Peter Berkeypile,
	Joseph Berkey,
	Joseph Lehman,
Brothersvalley	Jacob Cover
	Jno. Atchison jr.
	Jacob Miller,
	Jesse Long,
	Jacob Good,
Stoytown	C. Beam,
	Jos. Johnson,
Addison	Wm. Campbell,
	Daniel Turney
	John Hartzell,
Quemahoning	Daniel Zimmerman,
	Benj. Bowman,
	Henry Peterson,
Milford	John Critchfield,
	Peter Putman,
	Geo. Scott
	Ludwig Sanner,
	Jacob Schrack,
Elklick	Robert Patton.
Jenner	Geo. Snyder.
	Michael Kring,
Turkeyfoot	Jno. Bowlsby,

Somerset, July 14, '46.

Sheriffality.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Shou'd I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16,'46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.
Rockingham Furnace, June 23, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.
Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general ellection, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE.
may 26 1846,

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,
Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)
Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.
Stonycreek tp. June 2, 1846.

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.
Somerset, May 26, 1846.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

The Farmer.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.

BUDDING FRUIT TREES, &c.

To be successful in budding fruit trees, the operator should be provided with a proper budding knife, which can be obtained at the different seed stores. The stock or tree to be worked should be in a good condition, which is when the rind of bark, parts freely from the wood, with the knife, and is free of sap. The buds should be selected from free-growing wood of the current year, and be full and plump; and, like the stalk, part freely from the wood—for if either the rind of the bud or tree is mutilated by the operation, the success will be doubtful; if the rind of the bud is too young and tender, it is liable to shrivel, and will never unite to the alburnum of the stock; and hence many buds are annually lost by the rind of the bud springing from the stock instead of uniting to it.

The time of budding fruit trees is from the beginning of July till September.—The Plum and Pear will be in order first; the Cherry and the Apple follow; and lastly, the Peach and Nectarine: Many persons adopt the rule of budding the Pear and Cherry early, in order, in case of a failure to have a second chance; and it is generally a good method, although in some cases early budding of those trees causes the bud to start into growth, instead of laying dormant, which is an objection, as they make feeble wood and are sometimes winter killed. In either case, moist, cloudy weather is preferable for the operation, and the morning and the evening to that of the middle of the day—particularly in HOT, DRY WEATHER, for the sap of the bud often dries, up during the operation, which is detrimental.—But should always be done in a neat, expeditious manner, to succeed well.

PRACTICE OF BUDDING.—When the shoots for the buds are taken away from the tree, the leaves are to be taken off, leaving a part of the foot stalk of the leaf with the bud—this is essentially necessary—because the leaves, if left on the shoot after being cut from tree, would exhaust the bud and cause it to shrivel.—The scions should be kept moist by wrapping around them wet paper, old matting, grass or any other substance until they are inserted.

There are various methods of inserting buds; but I shall confine myself to the most general and I believe most successful method; which is to choose a clear place in the tree, and making an incision in the form of the letter T, by first cutting through the rind in the top, in a transverse direction; the lower incision is made by drawing the point of the knife either upwards or downwards from the upper incision about an inch—this is a nice point in budding trees, as the edge of the knife ought to go just through the rind and no further, for if the alburnum is cut through into the wood, which will be the case if cut too deep, the operation will be uncertain; because the very part which is the most delicate and which is to unite to the bud properly, and will most likely prove a failure. This being done, apply the thin end of the haft of the knife to the top of the incision in order to part the rind from the wood, which is done by gently lifting the top of the rind from the wood and running the end of the haft downwards on each side to the end of the incision, being careful not to mutilate the alburnum of the stock in the operation, but leave it in a clean, neat manner.

The incision being made for the reception of the bud, the next thing to be done is to prepare the bud, by placing the scion in the left hand, between the thumb and forefinger. The knife is then to be placed a half an inch below the bud, with the heel of the blade, which is carefully drawn upwards a half an inch above the bud, cutting it out with about half the wood and bark. This being done the part is placed between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and the rind gently pressed back with the edge of the knife, when the wood is to be pinched between the thumb and knife, and divided from the rind with the bud, which is to be inserted neatly in the incision, by pressing it gently down between the bark and the wood of the stock, cutting off the top above the transverse cut, so that the bud fits in a compact manner. Then apply boss, matting or any other soft string, and bind it neatly, by beginning below the ligature, and bring it to the top, leaving the end unbound, and be careful that every other part is securely bound, so as to exclude the sun and air from drying up the bud before it is well united.

E. SAYERS.

SMART WEED, which grows in almost every barn yard, when bruised and applied to the sore, is a certain cure for galls on horses, generally caused by bad collars.

Notice.

Estate of Elizabeth Husband, dec'd.

THE undersigned having obtained from the Register of Wills, Letters of administration with the Will annexed on the estate of Elizabeth Husband, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment on or before the 20th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Somerset, on or before said day.

SIMON GEBHART,
july 14, '46-6t. Adm'r &c.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WE command you, that you attach William Armstrong, late of your County, by all and singular his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset, in and for said county, on the last Monday of August next, there to answer George Pile, of a plea of debt not exceeding $150. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they, and every of them, be and appear before the said Court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court thereon: And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said Court, at Somerset, this 14th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.
july 13, '46 6t.

Caution.

MY wife *Mary* having left my bed and board without any reason or provocation I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

HERMAN UMBERGER.
Jenner tp July 7, 1846*

LIST OF RETAILERS, OF MERCHANDIZE,

In the County of Somerset.

AS returned to the Court of Quarter Session in January, 1846, by the constables of the several districts, designating those who have taken out license, and those who have not.

Names.	
Daniel Fleck,	no license
John L. Snyder,	do
Parker & Ankeny,	do
Michael A. Sanner,	do
J. J. & H. F. Schell,	do
Joseph Cummins,	do
Chorpenning & Benford,	do
Samuel Kurtz,	do
William M'Creery,	license
Miller Tredwell,	no license
Michael Sipe,	do
Hay & Bare,	do
Samuel A Michael,	license
Freedline & Fleck	do
Culbertson Rankins,	no license
Elias Stahl,	do
Knable & Vought,	do
Augunbaugh & Brubaker,	do
Walter & Knable	do
Samuel Harned,	license
Alfred Newton,	no license
Moses A. Ross,	do
John D. Roddy,	do
Joseph Hendrickson,	do
Samuel Elder,	do
Moses Jennings,	do
Aaron Wiatt,	do
J. C. Darrall,	do
Fry & Endsley,	license
Elijah Wagner,	no license
Livengood & Hoffly,	license
Miller & Dively,	no license
Joseph J. Miller,	do
Samuel H. Haller,	do
P. & W. Myers,	do
John M'Carty,	do
Miller & Dively,	do
Geo A. Cook,	do
Samuel S. Platt,	license
George Johnston,	no license
Keizer & Poorbaugh	do
A. Hoffley & Co.	license
Charles Krissinger,	no license
Samuel Phelson,	license
Jacob Berkey,	do
Samuel J. Row,	do
Samuel Kimmel,	no license
Geo. A. Clarke,	do
George A Clarke,	do
James O. Carson & Co.	do
Henry Lantz,	do
Isaac R. Shaffer,	do
Jacob Custer,	do
Edmund Kiernan,	do
George Parker,	do
Huber Lauer & Meyers,	license
David T. Storm,	no license
George R. Bentham,	license

All persons who have not taken out their license will do so immediately, as the Act of Assembly requires the Treasurer to bring suit against all delinquents, within the month of June.

Those persons who have been returned, on the above list, and have declined business previous to the 1st May ult., will call upon the subscriber without delay, and make due proof of the same

MILLER TREDWELL,
Treasurer.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

QUILTING AND FACTORY.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, having been absent from home during the last fall and winter, and is having been reported through the country that he was not going to return, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has arrived, and intends to carry on the

Manufacturing

business in all its various branches as usual. Sattinet, Kentucky-Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpet, Flannel, Cloth, &c., will be done in the best manner, and as low as at any other place in the country.

Country carding and fulling will be strictly attended to. And for the convenience of

CUSTOMERS

who live at a distance, wool will be received and returned once a week during the carding season at the following places.

Edmund Kiernan's store, cross roads, John Hepple's Henry Sheffer's Joseph Zimmerman's, and George Master's, Esqrs., Davidsville

Country produce will be taken for carding, fulling and manufactoring

OWEN MORGAN.
Jenner tp Ap 28'46.

New and Cheap monthly publication:—Only one dollar a year.

To commence in October next, and be issued regularly thereafter on or about the fifteenth of every month

GODEY'S

Republication of the two most popular works in Europe.

BLACKWOOD'S Lady's Magazine, and Gazette of the Fashioable World. Also: the London World of Fashion, and continental Feuilletons.—The price of which two Works in England is $12 a year. As republished by the subscriber they will cost only $1 a year.

BLACKWOOD'S LADY'S

Magazine and Gazette of the Fashionable World.—for Town and Country. Devoted to Belles-Lettres, Music, Fine Arts Fashions, &c.

The well-known celebrity in Europe and this country, of Blackwook's Edinburg Magazine, has induced the subscriber to commence the re-publication of this fashionable London Monthly.

It is a matter of surprise that the Republication of this Work was not commenced some years since. On looking over some late numbers, we find them filled with Stories and Poetry, and Narratives, the most of which fall but little behind those published in the Edinburg Work, and many surpass even the emanations from the Giant intellects of the contributors to the great Northern Magazine. The best writers of the day contribute to its pages.

It has now been published seventeen years in London, and has a circulation exceeding 70,000 copies through England Scotland, Ireland, and the continent of Europe. It is translated into several of the continental languages—it being the only instance of an English Magazine receiving that compliment.

The publication will commence in October next, and will be continued monthly.

The publication price of the above work, in London, is 6 Dollars.

THE LONDON WORLD of Fashion, and Continental Feuilleton.

A monthly Publication of the Courts of London and Paris:—Dedicated to High Life, Fashionables, Fashions, Polite Literature, Fine Aarts, the Operas, Theatres, &c. Edited by several Literary and Fashionable Characters.

In the above two works will be found, all the Gossip of London, Paris, and the principal Cities of the Continent of Europe. Royal Gossip—Description of the Queen's Drawing Room Parties, with accurate accounts of the dresses of the Ladies of Rank—Noblemen's Fetes—Description of every New Opera, with criticisms on the same—Performers, &c. Tales by the best English Authors. Poetry. New Music. Her Majesty's visit to Different Noblemen—Description of New Paintings, and the Artists—Varieties, &c.

The publication price of the above work, in London, is 6 dollars.

Terms of Godey's New Monthly Magazine, $1 a year, in advance.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to L. A. GODEY.

101 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

BLANK SUMMONS' For Sale at this Office.

THIS WAY FOR NEW CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he will constant keep on hand or make to order Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell

GEORGE L. GORDON.
March 31 1846 3m.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M TREDWELL.

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Pile's tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1846 1y.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of over and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of over and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 5th Monday of August next, (31st day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff*

BLANK

PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17—m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number of *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,** late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand* The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Drovers*

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
jn'e22 '15-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs Talbaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.
June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞ OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts. Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville.
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison.
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jm13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms in an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician. Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
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Mr A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.